

HURRICANE'S TOLL GROWING GREATER

Total of Fifty-Five Lives
Known to Have Been
Sacrificed.

VAST TERRITORY LAID IN RUINS

Crops Destroyed, Dwellings, Cotton
Gins and Sugar Mills Level-
ed—Reports Place Number
of Dead in the Hundreds.
Thrilling Tales of
Storm.

DEATH LIST OF GULF HURRICANE

- Terrebonne Parish, La., definite,
23 reported, 40.
New Orleans, definite, 5.
Frenier, La., definite, 4.
Denair, La., definite, 3.
Jackson, Miss., definite, 2.
Baton Rouge, La., definite, 1.
Donaldsonville, La., definite, 1.
Bay St. Louis, Miss., definite, 1.
Donaldson, La., definite, 1.
Gramercy, La., definite, 1.
Eatonville, Miss., definite, 7.
Grand Point, La., reported, 4.
Bataravia Bay, La., reported, 1.
Total: definite, 65; reported, 45.

HOUMA, La., September 22.—Definite reports of the loss of life at Houma as the result of Monday's hurricane have brought the number of known dead in this section up to nineteen persons. The list is: Leon Rhodes and wife.
Henry Dillons, aged twelve.
Joe Pessent and family of three.
Mrs. Joseph Heber.
B. Burke, wife and six children.
Miss Dupre.
Mrs. L. Domanque.
The families of T. Rhodes and Walter Rhodes, consisting of fourteen persons, are reported missing.
There was no tidal wave south of Houma, a rumor which was circulated in the North to-day, notwithstanding.

Frightful Damage.
NEW ORLEANS, La., September 22.—Gradually New Orleans and the surrounding territory is recovering from the first effects of the tropical hurricane, which, starting Sunday, continued throughout Monday and Tuesday night.

Forty-six human lives are now positively known to have been claimed as victims of the storm. Others are reported to have perished.

Terrebonne Parish, but as yet this report has not been authenticated.

The property loss will run into the millions. Miles and miles of territory have been laid waste. Crops have been completely ruined. Dwellings, cotton gins and sugar mills have been levelled.

New Orleans is still sadly crippled in the way of railroad facilities and telegraph and telephone communication with the outside world.

It was not until to-night that the Western Union Telegraph Company was able to get a working wire out of the city. For two days the city's only communication with the outside world was over an improvised long distance telephone circuit of the Associated Press.

Both the Illinois Central and the Louisville and Nashville Railroads have suffered heavy losses, miles of their tracks having been washed away. It will be several days before the Louisville and Nashville will again be running trains over its own tracks.

Death List Increases.
From early to-day the death list in the lower portion of Terrebonne Parish has increased as details of the hurricane's destruction were hourly relayed, until to-night it numbers nineteen.

Fifty others, reported missing, are said to have been drowned or crushed in the flying debris of wrecked mills, dwellings and fishing camps.

Thrilling tales of narrow escapes and daring rescues came from the storm-swept area. Pleasure craft and shipping of all kinds in the bayou inlets were totally destroyed, and the loss will be heavy.

The damage done by the storm at Grand Island and Cheniere Caminada was very heavy, but at these places there was no loss of life. The crops of these islands were totally destroyed, and the orange groves were stripped clean of fruit and foliage.

The first news from these islands was received to-day, when the mail steamer Grand Isle reached this city. It was feared the subject of the report, that hundreds had lost their lives.

In the tropical storm of 1893 no less than 1,500 people were drowned on Cheniere Caminada.

One man lost his life at Bay St. Louis, a fisherman, name unknown. A number of places are yet to be heard from.

The long railroad bridge at Bay St. Louis is a complete wreck. When the storm struck this bridge George Doherty, a Western lineman, was attempting to repair the wires. He and three negroes were carried down.

"The waves were running at least fifty feet high," said Doherty to-day, "and if we had not taken refuge in a raft with fire, we would have been drowned. The bridge went down suddenly, and we were washed around in the bay until Monday afternoon, when we were picked up by a fishing schooner."

Refugees have been arriving in the city all day.

CEASELESS LINE OF PEOPLE

Thousands, With Tear-Stained Faces, View Body of Governor Johnson.
PAUL MINN., September 22.—Led by Mayor Lawry, the members of the Common Council of St. Paul, the Ramsey county officials, the heads of various departments and employees marched in a body to the State Capitol at noon to-day to look for the last time on the face of Governor Johnson, whose body lies on its bier under the great white dome.

All day long a ceaseless line of people marched between the State Capitol and the State House, and the stream of humanity became several blocks long.

Manufacturing activities were at a standstill for five minutes during the funeral services. The action planned is State-wide and all cities and towns have been requested to follow the lead of the twin cities.

The railroads of the State and all the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth will stop running for five minutes during the funeral hour.

To-morrow morning the body will be taken to St. Peter, Minn., St. Paul city officials and members of several fraternal organizations and personal friends of the late Governor accompanying it.

The funeral will be held from the Presbyterian Church at St. Peter, and the interment will be in the family cemetery.

RIOTING IN OMAHA

Several People Injured and Street Cars Wrecked.
OMAHA, Neb., September 22.—John Petrick, a bystander, was shot through the hip and seriously wounded, two motorists were hit with bricks, one of them being fatally wounded, and a third man was less seriously injured in riots which occurred after dark to-night in connection with the street car strike.

Eight cars were partly demolished. The injured men, with the exception of Petrick, are strike-breakers. Their names were not given out.

The first riot came from the car barn at Twenty-fourth and Vinton Streets just before 8 o'clock. A car was overturned and the rioters, who were just being dealt by a half open switch. A number of persons who were standing around began jeering the crew of the car, and a large crowd soon gathered. Two other cars came up, and a blockade followed.

A building under construction, a brick and mortar structure, was smashed, and within a short time every window and door in the car barn had been broken.

Sheriff Bralley responded with a force of deputies, and a patrol wagon full of police arrived just in time to break up the riot.

Assembled crowds and the strike-breakers.

During the trouble at the Vinton street car barn, the riotous part of the city were attacked by a mob, and the crews were forced to abandon them. The cars were smashed by a crowd of several hundred persons.

It had been planned to run the cars until 9 o'clock to-night, but the rioting, which started early in the evening, caused the street railway officials to stop the service at once.

LABOR COSTS A HANDICAP

Plunkett Points Out What Is Needed in Cotton Industry.
BRETTWOOD, N. H., September 22.—At the eighty-eighth annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which began here today, Plunkett, of the Plunkett, Adams, Mass., in his annual address reviewed cotton manufacturing conditions, noting as handicaps the over-production in certain centers, which he said had resulted in forcing down the price of cotton to a point at which it was not profitable to produce.

Comparing American conditions with those abroad, he designated the high cost of labor as a handicap of large proportions, and he indicated as matters needing attention of Americans, the following:

National legislation, tending to permanent rather than transitory industrial conditions, not so vacillating in each case and diverse in all; a higher regard for commercial integrity and a moral code of conduct, which would insure itself and require it of others; more trustworthy banking capital to insure financial support, which will not shrink from service in the present moment of greatest need.

One of the principal addresses at the meeting was made by Theodore H. Price, New York, whose topic was "Limitation of American Cotton Production Affected by the Scarcity of Labor in the South."

REPORT DECLARED FALSE

No Information to Substantiate Rumored Massacre at Kiev.
ST. PETERSBURG, September 22.—The Associated Press correspondent at Kiev, as well as the correspondent of the official news bureau, denies the report that a massacre of Jews had taken place at Kiev, Russia. A message received here at a late hour to-night the former says:

"The report is false."

The Russian newspapers are without any information on the subject and no reports concerning rioting, it is announced, have been received in government circles.

Discredit the Report.
LONDON, September 22.—Leading Jews here, although anxious, are inclined to discredit the reported rioting at Kiev, Russia. All efforts to get information of rumors have thus far failed.

A telegram dispatched from London to Dr. Mandelstamm, a leading member of the Jewish community at Kiev, however, still remains unanswered, and this silence, coupled with the knowledge that rigorous censorship is imposed by the Russian government in Kiev, gives rise to some apprehension.

CASE IS WITH JURY

Alleged Chicago Grifter May Know His Fate To-Day.
CHICAGO, Ill., September 22.—The case of former Police Officer Edward McCann, who is on trial charged with grafting and malfeasance in office, went to the jury late to-day. Several ballots were taken to-night. Rumor said the jury stood 9 to 3 for acquittal.

After waiting for several hours, Judge Barnes left for home, and left instructions that if a verdict was reached to-night it was to be returned in court to-morrow morning.

According to rumors from the jury room, there is no indication that the jury is near agreement.

Highest in History.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., September 22.—Rutgers College began its 144th year this morning with the largest attendance of students in the history of the institution.

COOK UNDERGOES SEVERE GRILLING

Discoverer of Pole Un-
flinchingly Faces Forty
Newspaper Men.

HIS MEMORY IS NEVER AT FAULT

Proves at Least That He Is Not
Afraid to Meet the Public.
Refuses to Discuss Peary
and Considers That
Incident as
Closed.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, seeking rest and seclusion with his family after the strenuous welcome of yesterday, denied himself to interviewers to-day and remained in his suite at the Waldorf Astoria until late this evening, when he submitted cheerfully to one of the severest cross-examinations since he announced his discovery of the North Pole.

The ordeal of the interview, which was conducted by forty newspaper representatives, including several from foreign newspapers, proved at least that he was not afraid to meet the public. Incidentally, the city of New York officially recognized his achievement to-day, when the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution commemorating his discovery and providing for a public welcome at the City Hall.

The date of the reception will be announced later.

As the questions asked were put by laymen, they did not go deeply into the scientific aspect of the expedition, but Dr. Cook was ready to answer anything pertinent to the issue.

The most interesting phase of the interview was reached when Dr. Cook was asked if he would object to showing his diary. He immediately consented and, after retiring to his room, returned with a small octavo notebook which he showed freely to all.

It was a thin book containing 176 pages, each of which was filled with fifty or sixty lines of pencilled writing in the most minute characters. The book, he said, contained considerably more than 100,000 words, while he has other books embracing his observations and other data.

Memory Not at Fault.
The interviewers were rather severe in regard to the details, but nothing indicated that the polar traveler's memory was at fault even in the most minute particulars. Some times when a petty question indicated ignorance he smiled with good-humored sympathy at the lack of technical knowledge displayed.

Not once did he refuse to reply except when the name of Commander Peary was mentioned. Even then he said that he had always, and did now, consider Peary as his friend, but controversial subjects in connection with his rival he refused entirely, saying that they could wait.

When requested to say what had occurred at his meeting with Harry Whitney, the New Haven sportsman, he said he preferred to let Whitney tell his own story, as Whitney was quite unbiased. His reasons in imputing treachery on Peary, he said, were that he had seen Peary's cabin boy, and the Eskimos were prompted by his desire to be the first to tell the world his discovery. He had done the work, he said, and was entitled to relate how it had been carried out.

Some of the more important questions put to Dr. Cook during the interview and his replies thereto follow: Did anything ever occur in the life of yourself and Mr. Peary that would create an enmity or bitterness between you?

Nothing that I know of. Would you be willing to meet Peary in a debate when he gets here?

As far as I am concerned, the Peary incident is closed. Mr. Peary is not the dictator of my affairs, and I do not care to say anything further about him.

Did you know Mr. Whitney when you had met him on your return to Etah?

No, he introduced himself. What caused you to have such confidence in Mr. Whitney that you entrusted your instruments to him?

I knew him by name, and circumstances that arose while I was with him justified me. I gave him the instruments to bring back because I thought they would be less liable to injury on board his vessel than if I took them across glaciers and rough, ice-covered country.

What is the basis of the story told by the negro Hansen of the information he obtained from your two Eskimos?

Well, the Eskimos were bound down by me not to tell any one where they had been. I should like to have Hansen here and cross-question him yourself. Hansen's testimony is entirely founded on hearsay.

Knowing that a ship was coming north this summer for Whitney, why did you not wait for that ship and come direct to New York instead of going to South Greenland and sailing from there to Copenhagen?

I knew that the Danish government ship would get me home before Whitney's ship.

No Further Statements.
TRURO, N. S., September 22.—Commander Robert E. Peary had no further statements to make to-day regarding the polar controversy, while traveling westward to his home in Eagle Bay from Sydney, the explorer, with his family, left Sydney early to-day and reached Truro to-night. Later the Peary party departed for Portland.

The trip to Truro occupied the entire day, and at the stations en route groups of people gathered to catch a glimpse of the explorer. Commander Peary has received an invitation to lecture before the Royal Scottish Geographical Society. The invitation came in a cablegram to-day from Edinburgh. It follows that received from Secretary of the Society.

Famous Editor Arrives.
NEW YORK, September 22.—Among the prominent foreign journalists who have arrived to take part in the Hudson-Fulton celebration is G. J. M. Simons, editor of the Telegraaf, of Amsterdam, Holland.

PRESIDENT TAFT HIGH IN ROCKIES

Travels All Day With
White-Capped Peaks
in View.

PAYS A VISIT TO GARDEN OF GODS

With Unrestrained Enthusiasm
He Looks Upon Glories of Colorado—Faces Exuberant Throng
at Fair Grounds and Makes
Brief Speech—Opens
Tunnel To-Day.

PUEBLO, Colo., September 22.—President Taft to-night is crossing the continental divide, and to-morrow morning will find himself west of the Rocky Mountains. All day the President has traveled with the panorama of the white-capped peaks of the Rockies in view, and at one time the train ran for a mile or more through fields of snow. To-night at Tennessee Pass the climb carries the President to an altitude of 10,240 feet.

For the first time the President traveled through the Grand Canon of the Arkansas, where at one place the half-mile deep canon is so narrow that there is not room for the train, and the river and the former has to be carried over the rushing waters by means of a hanging bridge suspended by cable, embedded in the rocky walls of the chasm. The eleven-mile ride through the canon was made by moonlight.

The President did not feel the altitude, and at the end of his first week of "one-night stands," he is in splendid health. Mr. Taft's voice also is in the best of condition.

Beginning the first of the two days of his Colorado tour, Mr. Taft motored fourteen miles out of Denver to breakfast this morning at the home of Thomas F. Walsh, and at the request of the owner, hereafter known as "Wolfhurst."

Makes Brief Address.
Taking train at Wolfhurst, with an additional train filled with Colorado people as an escort, the President proceeded to Colorado Springs, where he made a brief address in the public park to one of the largest crowds of the trip and then made a hurry-up automobile tour to points of scenic interest.

At an eminence overlooking the valley of the Garden of the Gods, with the massive peaks of Pikes Peak and clouds playing tag with Pike's Peak, Mr. Taft expressed his admiration of the view with unrestrained enthusiasm.

At Pueblo the President was driven at the head of a long procession of automobiles to the State fair grounds to face another exuberant throng and make an assessment of the local scene in appreciation of the reception that Colorado has extended to him.

Secretary Ballinger joined the party at Denver, and will go through to Seattle with the President. He will also deliver a speech at the opening of the tunnel at Montrose, Colo., the greatest feat of the government has ever undertaken.

Mr. Taft announced to-day that he will not make his speech upon the subject of the assessment of natural resources until he reaches Spokane on September 25. It was at Spokane that the controversy between Mr. Ballinger and Chief Forester Pinchot arose, and Mr. Taft regards it as probably the best place to discuss the issue.

In the brief references he has made to the matter, Mr. Taft has declared that reclamation work must go on, but that it must be done in conformity with the law. It was thought that the President would not make the money for the work is on hand.

INCOME TAX AFTER ALL

New Statute for Multitasking Corporations Dissected at Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 22.—For the first time since its passage before the International Tax Conference, in session here, that President Taft had purposely delayed his corporate tax assessment of New York City, delivered before the association to-day a paper on proposed changes in Federal taxation.

Mr. Purdy, tax lawyer, Mr. Purdy said, thought that the phrase would disguise it when presented to the Senate. It was, in reality, a partial income tax. Just how it could be used to aid in the regulation of corporate activity the speaker declared he could not say, nor could he understand the necessity for such a function since the government already has power to regulate through the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Sherman act.

Conference of Governors.
There was much discussion to-day of the suggestion made by President Taft at the conference of Governors at Louisville, of Kentucky, that a joint conference of Governors to consider uniform tax legislation be called in the near future. It was thought likely that definite action would be taken during the day.

Joseph E. Brown, president of the National Life Insurance Company, of Montpelier, Vt., read a paper on "Taxation of Level Premium Life Insurance." He advocated a uniform tax of 1 per cent on gross premiums collected within each State and in lieu of all other taxes that taxation of life insurance companies should be reserved to the several States; that county and municipal taxation and their license fees be abolished; that the use of interstate comity through the advice of State commissioners should be substituted for restraints through reciprocal and retaliatory legislation.

Other speakers were Frederick L. Hoffman, of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., and W. Noel, of Indianapolis.

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THOUSANDS VIEW ENTRY OF ARMADA

Great War Vessels Now
at Anchor in Hudson
River.

FOREIGN FIGHTERS ADD TO SPECTACLE

Booming of Guns as Ships Pass
Representatives of Other Nations—Replica of Hudson's
"Half Moon" Placed in
Commission—Honors
for Fulton.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The Armada, which is to represent the United States at the Hudson-Fulton celebration, steamed up New York harbor late this afternoon to its anchorage in the Hudson River above Grant's Tomb. Through the early part of the day the fleet had been fog-bound on Sandy Hook.

The fog interfered also with the plans of the British and German fleets, which were expected to-day. The four armored cruisers of the British squadron, which were in single file about 400 yards apart, looked very grim and business-like. The crews, garbed in white uniforms, were massed forward, and a group of officers was seen on each quarter-deck.

The Georgia led the fleet up the harbor, followed by the New Jersey, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Ohio, and the armored cruisers Montana, North Carolina, and New York, and other auxiliaries, the fleet's flagship, the Connecticut, led the second division, composed of the Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Mississippi, Idaho and Vermont.

Behind the fleet were the auxiliaries Ceres, Prairie and Panther. Torpedo boats, submarine chasers and other auxiliaries will join them later in the week. In all, fifty-two vessels of the United States Navy will be on the Hudson for the parade Saturday.

There was a great booming of guns as the American ships passed the anchored representatives of France, Mexico, Argentina, Italy and Holland.

How Will British Enter?
Among the American naval officers to-night there was much speculation as to the manner in which the British fleet would enter the harbor to-day. The last time an English fleet entered New York the pilots were surprised to see the ships race up the channel without stopping to ask anybody to show the way. It was a lesson in British seamanship to see the six vessels pick their way rapidly and unimpeded into a strange harbor, with scarcely a cable's length between the ships.

There was an impressive Hudson-Fulton ceremony to-day at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, when the "Half Moon," the copy of Hudson's famous craft, which is to play one of the stellar roles in the celebration, was formally placed in commission. Bands played the national airs of Holland, the old Dutch custom, where the Netherlands commissioners hoisted their colors above the quaint little craft.

There were formal honors for Fulton to-day. His grave in old Trinity Church yard was the scene of a pilgrimage of members of the Fulton-Hudson Association, which decorated a monument erected in his honor.

BOMB STARTS SENSATION
Reported Found in House Where Taft and Diaz Will Meet.
EL PASO, TEXAS, September 22.—The discovery to-night of a bomb in a rooming house being used in Juarez, across the border in Mexico, caused a sensation in that town. The police were notified and twelve workmen were arrested. It was at first reported that the bomb was found in the rear of the custom house, where President Diaz and President Taft are to meet October 16, but this later was denied by the authorities. A boy found the bomb.

PRISONER'S HOME ROBBED

Not Permitted to Look Door When Arrested for Drunkenness.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22.—A thorough investigation of the treatment of William Miller, an American citizen, recently arrested in Panama on a charge of drunkenness, has been requested by the State Department through its representatives at Panama.

A complaint was made to the department that the prisoner was not permitted to look the door of his residence, and that, as a result, his grip, containing \$175 in gold and silver, was stolen from his house during his imprisonment.

PROHIBITION DENOUNCED

Verela Declares It Is Not a Cure for Liquor Evil.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., September 22.—The German Roman Catholic Central Verela to-day adopted without debate a resolution condemning prohibition as a cure for the liquor evil. The resolution against prohibition is in line with former action of the Central Verela. While denouncing enforced abstinence from liquor, the resolution recommends temperance.

American Building Opened.
QUITO, ECUADOR, September 22.—The American building of the Quito Exposition was opened here today.

TO VISIT HEAD HUNTERS

Mr. and Mrs. Cole on Nerve Quest to Philippine Islands.
CHICAGO, September 22.—An expedition into the haunts of Filipino head hunters, including those of the Moros who killed Dr. William H. Jones, of the Museum of Natural History, will be undertaken in a few weeks by F. C. Cole, of the same institution. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Cole.

What prompts Mr. Cole to undertake the trip is his anxiety to add to the Field Museum a complete exhibit of the Philippine Islands. He made one trip to the northern islands and brought back several tons of relics, which are now on exhibition. His next journey will be to the southern islands.

Mr. Cole will leave October 1 and will stop first at the Palawan Island to study the Pagbanuas, the first of the several tribes of head hunters he will visit during his expedition. Then he will go to Mindoro Islands, where he will pitch his camp among the Mangyan tribes. The Bagobos and the Moros will come into his circle. He will be gone about two years.

AERONAUT KILLED

Captain Ferber is Crushed to Death Beneath His Motor.
BOULOGNE, September 22.—Captain Ferber, an officer of the French army, was killed near here this morning while testing an aeroplane. While in the air the machine turned completely over and the pilot was crushed to death. The captain was crushed to death by the motor.

Captain Louis Ferdinand Ferber had been detailed for several years past for the investigation of aeronautics in the interest of the French army. He was at one time in charge of the extensive government reservation at Leville, near Paris, where the army conducted a series of experiments in aviation. He worked with the Laudy brothers, and the dirigible balloon Laudy was an outcome of this co-operation. Captain Ferber's interest, however, turned quickly to the heavier-than-air machine, and he was a pioneer in this field.

Captain Ferber took part in the recent aviation contests at Rheims, where he was in the international cup and also gave an exhibition flight.

MYSTERY OF CLIFF-DWELLERS

Development of Clues Discovered by Professor Hewitt.
LOS ANGELES, CAL., September 22.—By piecing out and studying disintegrated relics and fragmentary traditions of the Pueblo Indians, Professor Edgar L. Hewitt, president of the School of American Archaeology, who has spent the last two years excavating the ruins of the cliff dwellers, believes he has obtained clues through which scientific investigators will ultimately clear the mystery of the deserted cliff dwellings.

The inscriptions on stone which Professor Hewitt has found indicate, he says, that the ancestors of the present Pueblo Indians lived in the cliff dwellings years ago. Then the desert began drying up, and to avoid famine, the dense population of the extensive cliff caves deserted their homes, leaving so few traces that their life history became a mystery for modern science. Wandering in the desert, they mixed with a lower order of savages nearer the coast and lost their identity in an inferior hybrid race.

CHARGES WITHDRAWN

Right Reserved to Bring Damage Suit Against Missionary.
LEOPOLDVILLE, BELGIUM CONGO, September 22.—The charges brought against the Rev. W. W. Morrison, an American Presbyterian missionary, who has been accused of having committed a crime, have been withdrawn.

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EXPECT END OF WORLD

Faithful Believe That Great Day Will Come on Friday.
WEST DUNBURY, MASS., September 22.—Next in their conviction that the world will come to an end on Friday, the faithful of the Seventh-day Adventist church, a colony of about 300 members of the denomination known as the "Latter Rain," are holding a series of religious exercises, which they believe to be their last remaining hours in prayer, song and exhortation. The scene of their religious ardor is a little wooden chapel on a hill overlooking the town of West Dunbury, in this town.

None of the faithful appears to have a shadow of doubt that the world will end Friday forenoon.

ATLANTA GETS MEETING

Southern City Will Entertain Odd-Fellows Next Year.
SEATTLE, WASH., September 22.—Atlanta is to be the next meeting place for the convention of Odd-Fellows.

Brilliant weather favored the great parade of Odd-Fellows through the business streets to-day. Virtually all Odd-Fellows within 150 miles of Seattle participated in the parade. The city was thronged with thousands of spectators, and the parade was a most successful one.

GIFT FROM MRS. EDDY

Head of Christian Scientists Sends \$5,000 to Museum of Safety and Sanitation.
NEW YORK, September 22.—Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy has sent to the New York Museum of Safety and Sanitation her check for \$5,000. Mrs. Eddy said that she did so in appreciation of the philanthropic efforts of the museum in the introduction of safety devices to nursing homes, and in the use of railway travel and the use of machinery.

GETS ANOTHER TEN

Countertender Serves Thirty-Year Sentence for Conspiracy to Defraud.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 22.—After serving nearly thirty years of his life in prison on charges of counterfeiting, the defendant, James O'Leary, alias "Jack Mulvey," an aged man, was sentenced in the United States District Court here to-day to ten years in the government prison at Atlanta, Ga., on a similar charge. He pleaded guilty.

HEARING IS CONCLUDED

Sully Did Not Know Position of His Lands Till He Saw Map.
NEW YORK, September 22.—The examination of Wilberforce Sully, of this city, one of the four defendants indicted for alleged conspiracy to defraud the government out of coal lands in the Big Horn Valley, Wyoming, was concluded to-day at the extradition proceedings before United States Commissioner Hitchcock. Sully, when asked about the position of his coal lands in Wyoming, said he knew nothing of their contiguity to other lands in the Big Horn Valley until he saw a map a few days ago.

Mrs. Mary P. Myton, a sister of Sully, admitted that she had put up \$120,000 out of which the entry fees for the lands subsequently conveyed to Sully's company, the Owl Creek Land Company, were paid. These lands were exchanged by the citizenry for stock in the company. In 1904, she said, the company declared a dividend of 400 per cent.